

The American Observer

A free, virtuous, and enlightened people must know well the great principles and causes on which their happiness depends.—James Monroe

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Liberated Countries Face Many Problems

Big Three to Seek Decision on Formula for Nations Formerly Under Control of Nazis

INTERNAL DISPUTES ARE FORESEEN

Demand Is Strong for Social and Economic Changes Which Will Improve Living Standards

Until the meeting of the Big Three is announced, the world will wait anxiously to learn of the decisions taken at that important conference. Decisions on a score of vital issues must be taken by the heads of government of the three great Allies, and upon the wisdom of these decisions the future peace of the world may easily hinge. Next to decisions affecting the future of Germany, probably no subject to be considered by Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin will be of greater importance to future peace than that of the liberated countries, the policies which shall be adopted toward the countries which have been freed from the Nazi yoke and which must go through the period of reconstruction to peacetime conditions.

The great Russian offensive is making this problem immediately pressing, for it adds Poland to the long list of liberated countries. Earlier advances by the Allies have driven the Nazis from Latvia, Estonia, Lithuania, Romania, Bulgaria, Greece, France, Belgium, and parts of Hungary, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, and Italy. Most of the territories which had been overrun by the Germans have been reclaimed, and now the question of what the people will do with their freedom is one which must be answered.

The New Europe

We have all been wondering what the New Europe, postwar Europe, would be like. Will it be very much like the Europe which we knew before the war, or will there be changes in governments, in industry, and in the social life—changes so great that historians will look back upon the next few years as a revolutionary period?

We do not know the answers to these questions. The European peoples themselves do not know. They are not in agreement as to the way things should go. In every country there are opposing factions, and in some places these disagreements are so profound and bitter that civil war threatens.

The great Allies, Russia, Great Britain, and the United States, do not want civil strife in the liberated countries to follow in the wake of the war against Germany. When war threatens in any region the Allies may send their armies to establish order and preserve peace. In doing this they will be obliged to decide which factions they will recognize and work with. In this way they will have a great deal to say about the nature of the new

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Not America's goal

FITZPATRICK IN ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Obstacles in the Way

By Walter E. Myer

A student who expects to do good work must be on guard against certain handicaps which frequently stand in the way of successful effort. One of these hindrances is the disposition to put things off. Most of us procrastinate more or less, but it is a costly practice. One who has a difficult lesson to prepare is likely to postpone action on it as long as possible. During the entire period of delay, the postponed job hangs over the student like a cloud. It keeps him from being efficient at anything else. Valuable time is lost, and, if the habit of postponing action grows, as it is likely to do, it leads to inefficiency and weakness. When there is a lesson to prepare, get at it.

Another handicap, similar to procrastination, is planlessness. One may not consciously put things off, but may fail to get at his tasks because he does not budget his time. He may spend a considerable amount of time on one lesson, and not have enough left for his other tasks. He loses time going from one job to another. All this could be avoided if he would make out a list of the tasks to be performed during the day or week. A decision can be reached about the amount of time which should be given to each lesson or each job. A schedule may be prepared, fixing a time for each piece of work which is to be done. The schedule should then be respected. One should hold to it as nearly as possible. The existence of the schedule makes for regularity in work. It is a pleasure for one to stick to his job, doing one task after another according to a definite plan.

A third handicap is the very common failure to concentrate. A student sets himself to the job at hand, and holds to it for a while. Then his mind wanders. He reads half a page, perhaps, without actually being aware of the content of the page. He does not know what he has read. While his eye has been running down the page, his mind has been on something else. All of us are guilty of such mental wandering to a certain extent, but some are more deeply affected than others. If one finds it hard to concentrate, he may develop better habits in a number of ways. It is often helpful for one to time himself when he reads. When you pick up your book, you may decide how much time you can reasonably expect to spend reading a page. Then see to it that you finish in time and that you know what you have read. If you do not finish on time, or if you are vague about the contents of your reading, try again, and hold your mind to the page by act of will. It would be a mistake to do all your reading in this way. It would kill your enjoyment and make you too mechanical. But you may do well to check on yourself for a while.

The hindrances to study which have been outlined are not the only ones a student meets, but they are frequently encountered. If they are conquered, the student will be better prepared to meet other difficulties which may present themselves.

Congress Stirred by Wallace-Jones Clash

More than Personalities Involved in Conflict over Secretary of Commerce Post

LOAN AGENCY CONTROL AT STAKE

Role of Government in Future Economic Development of Country Is Big Feature of Controversy

It is not often that a cabinet appointment raises much of a controversy in Congress. Only a few times in our history has the Senate refused to confirm a presidential selection. Presidents Jackson and Johnson had trouble with the Senate on the matter of cabinet confirmations and, in more recent times, one of President Coolidge's nominations was rejected. As a rule, the Senate approves cabinet appointments as a matter of courtesy, feeling that the President should be given great freedom in the selection of the men who are to serve as advisers and members of his official family.

In considering the nomination of Henry A. Wallace as Secretary of Commerce, the Senate has broken sharply with its usual procedure. It has not treated the confirmation as a routine matter. One of the most bitter fights in recent years has been stirred up. In the first place, the retiring Secretary of Commerce, Jesse Jones, rebuked the President sharply for his choice and questioned the wisdom of the cabinet shift. Secondly, both Mr. Jones and Mr. Wallace were called to testify before a Senate committee, which voted 14 to 5 against confirmation. Members of the upper house are divided into hostile camps.

Important Economic Issues

Whether the Senate finally approves Mr. Wallace as Secretary of Commerce, or rejects him; whether it confirms his nomination but strips him of some of the powers which have been exercised by Mr. Jones, the issues which have been raised during the controversy will not be immediately settled, for they involve far more than the personalities or the qualifications of the two men.

The controversy involves tremendously important economic issues. Whatever personal elements may enter into it, it is more an incident in a long-range struggle between two conflicting views over how our economic system should operate and what role the government should play. Henry Wallace and his followers represent one school of thought; Jesse Jones and his followers represent another.

All kinds of charges and countercharges have been made on both sides, but the cause of the controversy, when closely studied, appears to be a conflict of ideas rather than personalities. It is a battle for power over the spending of vast sums of government money—over the disposal, after the war, of

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Issues Involved in Wallace-Jones Dispute

(Concluded from page 1)

government war plants and materials worth billions upon billions of dollars. It is a continuation of the conflict between the so-called New Dealers and anti-New Dealers.

The outcome of this struggle may have a vital bearing on our postwar economic system. In order to understand the real meaning of the controversy, we need to examine the enormous powers which are now in the hands of the Secretary of Commerce.

Until 1940, the Department of Commerce carried on the sort of work it had been doing since the time of its creation; namely, to help in any way it could to stimulate business and to increase trade and commerce—both domestic and foreign. When Jesse Jones was appointed Secretary of Commerce some four years ago, however, he was also permitted to continue as head of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation (R. F. C.) and the other lending agencies of the government which collectively were known as the Federal Loan Agency. This Agency, in fact, was officially put under the control of the Secretary of Commerce.

Now it so happens that these government lending organizations, particularly the R. F. C., have assumed a more powerful role in the nation's economic life than any of the regular departments which are headed by cabinet members. For example, when Jesse Jones was asked to be Secretary of Commerce in 1940 he agreed to accept only upon condition that he be allowed to retain his position as head of the Federal Loan Agency. He knew that agency gave him far greater power than the Department of Commerce, as it was then organized, would give him.

Sweeping Powers

As a matter of fact, the R. F. C. and its related lending agencies have become the biggest bank the world has ever known. As one writer puts it: "If you made Mr. Wallace president of General Motors, U. S. Steel Corporation, the Ford Motor Company, and the nation's two largest banks, and then doubled the size of all of them, he'd still control less money than as top boss of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and its affiliates."

The R. F. C. was born during President Hoover's administration. Jesse Jones, incidentally, was an original member of its board and later became its chairman. It was created during the low point of the depression for the purpose of lending money to banks, railways, insurance companies, and other businesses in need of financial assistance.

At the very outset, there was a sharp conflict over this agency. President Hoover and his followers felt that if the government assisted the nation's business and financial concerns, they would then get back on their feet, would employ workers, and prosperity would return. Mr. Hoover was opposed to giving federal relief to individuals.

Critics of the Hoover policy argued that the best way to promote recovery was to help the masses of unemployed people by providing them with jobs on public works and by giving them financial assistance. Federal aid to the needy, it was argued, would put purchasing power into the hands of the people, and their spending would help

business recover from the depression.

When President Roosevelt came into office, he continued the R. F. C. program of helping business concerns, and, in addition, launched a federal relief program. As the nation's economic conditions gradually improved, the R. F. C. made fewer loans and became a less important agency.

When the war clouds gathered, however, and we began our defense program, the power and influence of the lending agencies of the government

R. F. C. and its related lending agencies have their hands in business in every part of the nation. Moreover, their representatives sit with the boards of directors of the firms with which the government is working. In this way, they are able to influence the policies of the companies.

When the war ends, the Federal Loan Agency will play a vital role in deciding how the government will dispose of its rich holdings in war plants and war materials, and to whom these

known will be created. It is claimed that the Federal Loan Agency, in passing upon war orders, has favored big business to such an extent that hundreds upon hundreds of small concerns have already been forced out of business.

Another matter about which the followers of both Jones and Wallace are thinking is this: The Federal Loan Agency has authority to lend money to government agencies and to assist in financing public works programs. Mr. Wallace and his followers feel that the government, after the war, must assure a job to every worker who cannot find employment in private industry. It is generally felt that he, as head of the lending agencies, would approve the spending of much larger sums of money for government projects to provide employment than Mr. Jones would favor.

The critics of Mr. Wallace feel that it would be dangerous to place him in charge of such vast sums of money. It is claimed that he would squander federal funds on all kinds of useless public works.

To Prevent Unemployment

Supporters of Wallace reply that he would not waste public money, but that he would use it in such a way as to prevent unemployment, for he realizes that whatever it costs to eliminate this evil, the nation will profit in the long run. The R. F. C., according to this viewpoint, has been operated too exclusively for the benefit of businessmen, industrialists, and bankers. Wallace, it is claimed, would make it serve the interests of the nation as a whole.

Such is the broad conflict of ideas involved in the Wallace-Jones controversy. Those who belong to the Jones school of thought contend that Wallace is totally unqualified for the job of heading the lending agencies. They say that he has had little business and financial training or experience, and that he does not have the confidence of leaders of private industry.

Friends of Wallace reply that he established a successful corn seed business in the Middle West and that, as Secretary of Agriculture, he headed farm-lending agencies which assisted farmers in the same way that the R. F. C. helps business and industry. While Mr. Wallace may not have the confidence of Big Business, it is argued, he does have the support of the "little businessman."

What the outcome of this controversy will be is unknown as we go to press. The Senate Commerce Committee has voted against the confirmation of Mr. Wallace and has also voted in favor of separating the lending agencies from the Department of Commerce. The Senate as a whole must now decide upon the question of confirmation and both houses of Congress upon the separation issue.

Many people believe that not only should the lending agencies be separated from the Department of Commerce, but that no one man should have the power over the nation's economic life which the head of the Federal Loan Agency now possesses. Either Congress should be more specific in describing how the funds are to be spent, and in retaining control over their expenditure, or it should put a group of men with contrasting views in charge of this agency's policies.



The House of Jesse

ARTZYDASHEFF FOR FORTUNE MAGAZINE

were greatly increased. The Federal Loan Agency has served as the government's banker in the war. It has been placed in charge of the funds for building hundreds of government war plants, for expanding and equipping factories for war purposes, and for buying military materials and supplies valued at billions of dollars. Altogether, the R. F. C. and its affiliated agencies have been provided with 48 billion dollars to carry on their work.

After the war, government-owned steel plants under the financial control of the Federal Loan Agency will be able to produce 20 per cent of the nation's requirements for steel. Government-owned rubber plants will have the capacity to produce one-third more rubber each year than our country ever used in peacetime. Government-owned aluminum plants, magnesium plants, and aircraft factories will have a far greater capacity than privately owned plants.

The Defense Plant Corporation, an R. F. C. affiliated agency, owns, in the name of the federal government, great armament factories which are being operated by the Ford Motor Company, General Motors, Chrysler, U. S. Steel, and other giants of industry.

It is to be seen, therefore, that the

properties will be sold. This is an extremely important power in itself. The way this power is exercised after the war will greatly affect the future economic development of the entire nation.

According to supporters of Jesse Jones, if Wallace and his men are in control, they may sell many government plants to groups of workers at ridiculously low terms merely to allow them to engage in "cooperative or socialistic" enterprises. If the government does this, it is contended, the public will pay. The taxes which they pay to the government will be wasted on dangerous and impractical ventures. Furthermore, private industry will be seriously injured by this kind of unfair competition.

The Wallace supporters say that if Jones and his "crowd" remain in control of the vast network of lending agencies, they will favor selling government plants and materials to the highest bidder, regardless of the national interest. If this is done, it is argued, the great corporations will get their hands on all the government-owned factories, and thus small firms and free enterprise will be almost entirely wiped out. Monopolies more powerful than any the world has ever

Study in Contrasts—Wallace and Jones

THE struggle taking place in Washington between Henry Wallace and Jesse Jones (see page 1) is the outgrowth of long and continuous conflict between two men whose aims and objectives are totally different. Although both became widely known largely as a result of their connection with the Roosevelt administration, their abilities, their interests, and their personalities are completely diverse, and afford an interesting study in contrasts.

Henry Wallace cannot be understood apart from the family which played a large role in making him what he is. When he was born on a farm in Adair County, Iowa, in October 1888, that family had already achieved great prestige in the eyes of farmers throughout the Middle West. His grandfather, the first Henry Wallace, had become known through *Wallace's Farmer*, a magazine which he began editing at the age of 60.

The family motto might well have been that which has always appeared on the masthead of the magazine: "Good Farming . . . Clear Thinking . . . Right Living." The first Henry Wallace had been a United Presbyterian minister, a farmer, a journalist, and public speaker. He was considered a really great man in Iowa and his opinion and influence on agricultural matters were felt throughout the nation. In the 80's he was "Uncle Henry" to half the people of his state, "the idol of prairie men throughout the West."

The second Henry Wallace, better known as Harry, took over *Wallace's Farmer* when his father died. He in turn became known as a champion of the farmer's cause and in 1921 became Secretary of Agriculture in Harding's cabinet. Strangely enough, his difficulties in Washington were similar to those which his son was to encounter. He felt that adjustment of production to the needs of consumption was a proper function of his department, and opposed the transfer of all marketing functions to the Department of Commerce. Wallace's father was a tireless advocate of improved educational facilities for the agricultural sections of the country.

Agricultural Background

The third Henry was the oldest of six children. He went to Iowa public schools and to Iowa State College where he majored in agriculture. After his graduation in 1910 he married Ilo Browne of Indianola, Iowa, whom he had met in college, and went to work on the family magazine.

Young Henry Wallace was of a logical, scientific turn of mind and he set to work studying price trends and produced the first corn-hog ratio charts which indicated the probable trend of the markets. He was able to predict the agricultural collapse of 1920 by means of these studies. He also found time to experiment with high-yielding strains of corn and his findings are considered among the most important contributions in this field of the last 25 years.

Like his father and grandfather, he had always been a Republican, but in 1928 he supported Al Smith, because he felt that Smith showed "social vision." He bitterly resented the fact that Smith's religion was used against him in that campaign. Roosevelt's progressive ideas and his interest in

conservation attracted Wallace in 1932 and he is credited with having been a major factor in winning Iowa for Roosevelt.

When Wallace arrived in Washington in 1933 to become Secretary of Agriculture he was regarded by most easterners as a corn-hog farmer with little political experience or influence. When the Agricultural Adjustment Act was evolved and resulted in plowing under crops and slaughtering baby pigs he was praised on the one hand, and condemned on the other. The act was declared unconstitutional and he rewrote it as it now stands, with his major objective to stabilize farm income at satisfactory levels. In general his administration of the Department of Agriculture was considered highly successful.

Although there was much opposition to his candidacy for vice president in 1940, Wallace got along well with the Senate until his famous controversy with Jesse Jones ended in Mr. Wal-

lace's removal from his position as director of the Board of Economic Warfare.

From being first and last a friend of the farmer, Wallace has grown to the point where his aim is to unleash to the utmost the productive capacities of nature, machines, and men, so that a "balanced abundance" will replace "enforced meanness."



"He is fully suited"—F.D.R.

lace's removal from his position as director of the Board of Economic Warfare.

Wallace is a powerful exponent of his ideals. Considered one of the best writers in public life today, he writes simply, frequently resorting to Biblical references. He is a deeply religious man, widely read and so tolerant that he can applaud ideas which he considers good no matter where he encounters them. He is a tall, athletic man, with an appearance of youthfulness largely due to his shock of unruly

hair, and his serious, somewhat shy manner. He does not smoke or drink and although he is well liked in the capital, he prefers to live quietly, doing a little gardening, playing tennis, studying his Spanish or Russian whenever his official duties and other work permit it.

Jesse Jones has been a successful business man since his teens. Even before that time, when he was still living with his father, a tobacco planter in Robertson County, Tennessee, he showed all the characteristics of knowing what he wanted and going after it. The story is told of the time he wanted a horse but was given a small pig instead. He set to work to feed the pig until it was large enough to trade for a calf. Then he fed the calf until he was able to trade it for the horse. He has been trading and profiting from it ever since.

When his father died, Jesse was just 20 years old. He went to Dallas, Texas, to work for an uncle who oper-

ated a lumber business. Within a year he was manager of the Dallas office, and later became general manager of the main office in Houston. He began borrowing money and investing it. On a loan of \$10,000 he bought some timberland which he sold within five years at a profit of \$50,000.

It was in Houston, however, that he made a fortune and became a power to be reckoned with in the fields of banking and real estate. He built office buildings, skyscrapers, a hotel, a theater and then expanded his activities to Dallas and Fort Worth. He organized and became chairman of the Texas Trust Company, one of the most powerful financial institutions of the state. He has amassed an extremely large personal fortune throughout the years.

During the First World War Jones worked with the Red Cross in France for 18 months, and in 1919 he was sent back to Europe to help organize the League of Red Cross Societies of the World. When he returned to this country he continued his building operations, this time in New York, after having married a Texas girl, Mary Gibbs.

He became active in politics after he bought the *Houston Chronicle*. He was Director of Finance for the Democratic National Committee from 1924 to 1928. But it was Herbert Hoover who brought him to Washington as an acceptable Democratic member of the board of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

When Franklin Roosevelt was elected to the presidency, Jones became chairman of the R. F. C. His job was to lend money "on the best possible terms both for the government and the borrower." He helped thousands of people and made money for the government as well.

In 1939 Jones became Federal Loan Administrator, in charge not only of the huge R. F. C., but also the vast network of lending agencies, including the Federal Housing Administration, the Electric Home and Farm Authority, the Export-Import Bank of Washington, the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, and the Federal Home Loan Bank system.

Power and Influence

When he succeeded Harry Hopkins as Secretary of Commerce in 1940, Jones retained his job as Federal Loan Administrator. Consequently he became one of the most powerful men in government. He controlled billions of dollars, was able to dispense immense patronage, and had great influence in Congress. The business world placed great confidence in him. The operations of the R. F. C. which he controlled were not even subject to the scrutiny of the Comptroller General, who reports to Congress on the financial affairs of all other government agencies.

Tall, white-haired, dimpled but stern, Jones is a hard worker and a hard fighter. Taciturn and indifferent with strangers, he is an astute politician and when among friends exhibits a good sense of humor. Although he never attended college he has nearly a dozen honorary degrees to his credit.

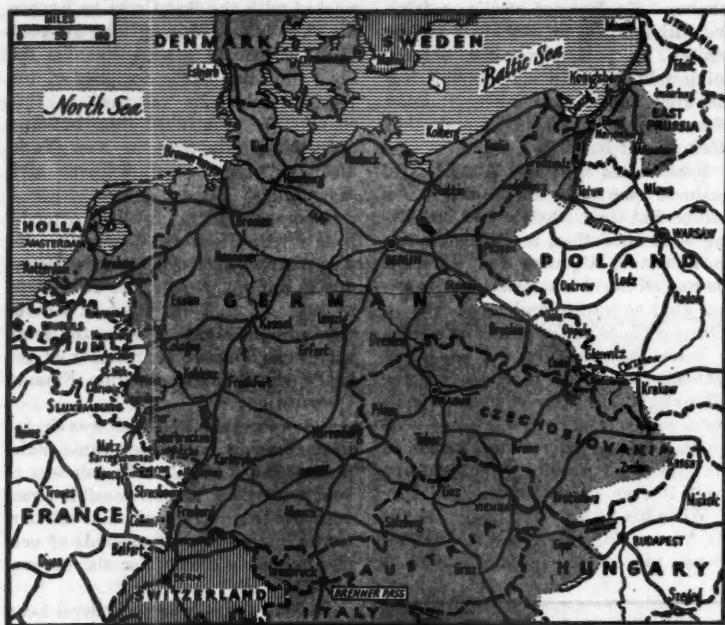
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The Story of the Week



The squeeze is on

The War Fronts

The giant Russian offensive, recognized by Berlin as the mightiest in history, continued unchecked last week, although in certain places its original momentum seems to have slowed a little. Spectacular gains have been made all along the front, from the Baltic to the Carpathians. As we go to press, both the Polish city of Posen—last city in Poland on the direct route to Berlin—and the capital city of German Silesia, Breslau, are under direct assault by the mighty Red armies. East Prussia has been cut off from the rest of Germany, and units of the Russian forces are within less than 100 miles of Berlin.

Two important factors remain to be determined in appraising the full significance of the Red drive. The first is the uncertainty as to how far the Russians can advance without being halted. It is not yet clear whether stubborn opposition has been encountered along the route to Berlin or where the Germans will attempt to make a do-or-die stand. It has been thought that such a stand would be made at the Oder River, but that defense line has been breached in important places.

The second unknown factor relates to the British and American forces in the West. It is recognized by all that a mighty offensive launched in the West at this time might be sufficient to deal the death blow to the Nazi armies. Reports that such an offensive was being mounted by General Eisenhower's armies have been frequent, but it is not yet clear whether they have had sufficient time to regroup and prepare for such an offensive. Until these questions are answered the world cannot know whether the present drives will constitute the final decisive battle of the war in Europe.

In the Pacific, the most spectacular gain was the capture of Clark Field, on Luzon Island, and advances beyond that great prize. American forces are now some 40 miles from the Philippine capital of Manila. Possession of Clark Field, with its airstrips and other facilities, will enable our forces to fan out to key objectives in Asia, such as Formosa, Hong Kong and

other points along the China coast, and French Indo-China. Meanwhile our forces pushing on to Manila from Clark Field are meeting the stiffest opposition they have encountered since the landing on Luzon. The airfield itself is being subjected to bitter artillery barrage, and our forces beyond Clark Field are being stubbornly resisted. It is obvious that the Japanese will not yield Manila without throwing all the power they can muster into the struggle.

French Future

France gave new evidence of her determination to regain status as a world power when General de Gaulle recently protested because he had not been invited to the latest conference of President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill, and Premier Stalin. In protesting his exclusion from the Big Three meeting, de Gaulle restated French plans for postwar Germany.

He made it clear that France expects to play the leading role in the occupation of Germany's key industrial areas. What he demands is permanent control of both banks of the Rhine. He is not opposed to sharing

control with other United Nations, but feels that France should have the dominant position in this territory.

American sympathy for French aspirations has been indicated by the announcement of new plans for building up French military forces. According to General Somervell, this country will equip many thousands of French troops in the months to come.

Russia in Latin America

The recent death of Constantine Oumansky, Soviet ambassador to Mexico, has called attention to Russian activities not only in Mexico but throughout Latin America. The prime purpose of Russian diplomacy in this part of the world has been to win formal recognition for the Soviet Union from the many Latin American nations still regarding everything Russian with hostility.

The task is a hard one for several reasons. Strongly Catholic, the Latin American nations remember Russia's early campaigns against religion and fear her influence on the Church. Since many are dominated by aristocratic dictatorships, they have little sympathy for nations which, like Russia, emphasize the workers at the expense of all other groups.

Oumansky did much to win friends for his country while ambassador to Mexico. Speaking flawless Spanish, he was able to cultivate the people more intimately than many other diplomats. His speeches, along with the movies he showed of Russian life, industry, and military strength, were uniformly popular. Oumansky is credited with bringing about the recognition of Russia by Cuba, Colombia, Uruguay, and Costa Rica.

Transportation Tie-up

Critical war production centers have been handicapped recently by one of the worst transportation tie-ups in our history. Bad weather and shortages of manpower are chiefly responsible for the crisis, which is most severe in the northeastern and midwestern parts of the country.

A brief embargo on transportation of all freight not related to war production was necessary before the railroads could handle essential shipments in the northeastern states. In some

sections, Army railroad battalions were called in to aid understaffed railroad crews.

While it is expected that the worst of the transportation crisis is past, the lack of manpower on the railroads remains a serious problem. Besides threatening war production, slow and inefficient service by the railroads affects supplies of food and other goods necessary to the civilian population.

German Home Front

Many times earlier in this war, the Allies have seized upon evidence that Germany, facing defeat, was cracking from within. But each time, the Nazi propaganda machine issued another



Paris, though liberated, is suffering from cold and hunger. Despite zero weather, citizens of the French capital wait in line for the few supplies of food available.

call for "the last ounce of strength," and each time, the Gestapo and the Nazi production managers were able to wring enough men and materials from the exhausted country for another rally.

Now, however, it may be that the German home front is actually at the end of its resources. With the Russian offensive, the propaganda machine has begun operating on a new level of pessimism. Restrictions on the people have been tightened to the point where even the sending of personal letters from one part of the country to another is forbidden. For the last-ditch stand, Hitler's agents have mobilized even such essential workers as coal miners.

Even these developments do not guarantee an end of the European war in the immediate future. By draining the home front, the Nazis have managed to keep their fighting forces well supplied with manpower and equipment. But once present supplies are exhausted, replacements will be hard to find.

Czechoslovakia Plans

Hoping Czechoslovakia can avoid the misery and dissension which have accompanied liberation for other small European countries, the exile government of Premier Benes is laying its reconstruction plans in terms of co-operation with the major United Nations, particularly Russia, and of consideration for the people's wishes.

As soon as the exile government is reestablished at home, the prewar cabinet will be reorganized to include representatives of resistance groups. As new areas are freed, still other underground representatives will be added to replace members of the prewar cabinet.

The Czechoslovakian government plans to renew its alliances with Russia and France and to reorganize the



BLOWING THEIR BRIDGES. Retreating Nazis in the West destroy railroad bridges in order to prevent the Allies from moving up men and supplies. This wreckage was left in the path of advancing Third Army of General Patton.



MEETING PLACE. American planes, now playing a vital role in the giant Soviet offensive in Europe, are ferried to Canada by U. S. pilots and then taken over by Russian fliers. This armada of American planes waits on Ladd Field, at Fairbanks, Alaska, to be ferried across the Bering Sea to Siberia. Right, Soviet fliers at Ladd Field prepare to take over the planes.



country as a federation of Czechs, Slovaks, Bohemians, Moravians, and Ruthenians. Under the proposed federation scheme, each of these groups would enjoy local autonomy. A plebiscite would give Ruthenians the choice of entering the federation or joining Russia as part of the Ukraine.

The German problem the Benes government means to solve by a mass evacuation of Nazi sympathizers to the postwar Reich.

Silesia

Silesia, the Red Army's first major battleground on German soil, has been one of central Europe's most hotly contested areas for hundreds of years. Richly endowed with good land and mineral resources, it is an economic prize. Populated by a mixture of Germans, Poles, and Czechs, it is fertile ground for political controversy.

Silesia's 15,500 square miles were entirely German before World War I. The Versailles Treaty left Germany some 14,000 miles of this territory—a long salient between the borders of Poland and Czechoslovakia—but awarded some of the sections richest in minerals to Poles and Czechs.

German Silesia is divided into two sections. Lower Silesia, to the northwest, is mainly agricultural, producing wheat, oats, hops, sugar beets, fruit, potatoes, rye, and flax. Upper Silesia, (so called because of its higher elevation) lying to the southeast, is an industrial area second in importance only to the Ruhr.

Containing Europe's greatest zinc deposits and rich veins of coal, iron, and lead, Upper Silesia has become Germany's "Eastern Ruhr," and perhaps the most important industrial mainstay of the Nazi war effort. Since Silesian mines, factories, and railways were until recently safe from bombing attack, Hitler transferred hundreds of industrial plants to this area from western Germany. Upper Silesia has been pinch-hitting for the battered Ruhr in supplying the German army with armaments, rocket bombs, U-boat parts, and synthetic gasoline.

Although the postwar fate of Upper Silesia is still undecided, many people feel it would be dangerous to leave so rich an industrial area in German hands. It may be awarded to Poland in compensation for her eastern territory claimed by Russia.

Stand of New Senators

The greatest fear of those who see the answer to world peace in an international organization is that after this war the United States will repeat past history and turn its back on cooperation with the rest of the world. Specifically, they fear that, as the United States Senate rejected the Versailles Treaty, so will the Senate turn down the proposals for an international or-

ganization which will emerge from this war.

Because of the important role played by the Senate in international relations, recent action taken by 16 newly elected members of the upper house is being widely acclaimed. The 16—10 Democrats and six Republicans—pledged their support to the President in his plans to have the United States join a peace organization.

In a letter to Mr. Roosevelt, the senators called for the establishment of a peace organization at the "earliest possible" moment, along the lines of the Dumbarton Oaks plan, and supported the idea that the United States should share its responsibility in maintaining peace. The senators felt that by pledging their support to international cooperation they would strengthen the President's hand in his discussions with Prime Minister Churchill and Marshal Stalin.

Toward Full Employment

Overshadowing all other domestic postwar issues is one supremely important question. After the war, will there be jobs enough for all who need them? In his campaign for reelection, President Roosevelt promised the nation continued full employment. Now Senator Murray has introduced legislation to make it possible.

Senator Murray's idea for a law to guarantee the nation's economic health is, of course, very complicated. It will be discussed in detail in forthcoming issues of THE AMERICAN OBSERVER. Its basic plan, however, is for a national "job budget."

This means an estimate of the number of jobs needed for full employment in any given year. The estimate

would be presented to Congress along with the regular budget of national income and expenditures. The law Senator Murray suggests would then authorize Congress to provide the jobs needed. This might be done by stimulating private employment through lowered taxes, easily available loans to business, or other devices. It might be done by creating jobs on special federal public works projects. Probably a combination of the two methods would be used.

Senator Murray's program, modeled after one already indorsed by the British government, promises to provoke heated controversy throughout the nation. Its supporters feel that government planning for full employment is absolutely necessary to the survival of our system of economic and social organization. Job-making machinery, they feel, will not interfere with democratic freedom. Senator Murray's critics, on the other hand, are convinced that government planning of this kind leads to totalitarianism.

Hungarian Armistice

Hungary, last of Germany's European satellites to surrender, is now meeting Allied armistice terms under the direction of an Allied Control Commission. The Russian High Command is in charge of this commission and will retain authority until the end of hostilities.

The terms of the armistice are harsher than those imposed upon either Bulgaria or Romania. Not only is Hungary required to stop fighting the Allies, but also to declare war on Germany. She has turned over her armed forces to the Allies, freed all Allied prisoners, and is arresting all

German citizens, except Jews, within her borders.

Hungary has agreed that during the next six years she will give goods worth \$300,000,000 to Russia, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia in payment for damage done to those countries during the war. She has also surrendered her claim to all territory acquired after 1937, which means that Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, and Romania will take back large areas including, for Romania, the disputed territory of Transylvania, between Hungary and Romania.

Other provisions of the armistice force Hungary to dissolve all Nazi organizations and repeal fascist laws.

The Clothing Supply

Although clothing store shelves and racks are far from bare, many Americans have for some time found it difficult to buy the clothes they need. The reason is that manufacturers have used their allocations of material to make high-priced garments instead of such things as shirts, work clothing, children's clothing, and underwear.

Now, however, WPB has introduced a new textile program to correct this situation. The new regulations will not change the amount of clothing on the market but the kinds available. Beginning next spring and continuing through fall, two-thirds of the clothing manufactured will be in the low and medium price fields.

To get allocations of material, manufacturers must agree to produce certain quantities of essential garments. Work clothing and other types of inexpensive garments are classified as essential.

Republican Program

The general principles upon which the Republican party will base future campaign efforts were announced recently by party leaders Herbert Brownell, Jr. and Thomas E. Dewey. The national committee chairman and last season's defeated candidate came out strongly in favor of both government planning and international collaboration.

Brownell called for government planning now to give the country a higher standard of living through full employment and stimulation of small business. Speaking for the party's national committee, he also took a stand in favor of strong measures to improve the lot of all the people regardless of race, color, creed, or station in life.

Dewey placed major emphasis on internationalism. He urged Republicans to give complete support to a world organization to maintain peace and specifically indorsed the Dumbarton Oaks plan. Dewey opposes any reservations which would restrict the power of the organization.



WESTERN COMMANDERS. These Allied generals will play a leading role in the final offensive to crush Germany from the West. With Field Marshal Sir Bernard Montgomery (in center of picture) are (left to right): Lt. Gen. Sir Miles Dempsey, British Second Army; Lt. Gen. Courtney Hodges, U. S. First Army; Lt. Gen. William H. Simpson, U. S. Ninth Army; and Lt. Gen. H. D. G. Crerar, Canadian First Army.



Unexpected journey's end



It's not unusual for a few sparks to fly



The final victors



"Toast to Liberation"

Problems of the New Europe

(Concluded from page 1)

order in Europe. Our own government will exert much influence in this way. That is why it is so necessary that all Americans should know about the forces that are at work among the European people.

In nearly all the countries there are many people who are eager for change. These people are not very clear as to what they want. In most cases they do not have definite ideas about the future. They are not well organized. They lack strong leaders. One reason for this is that a large proportion of their young men have been taken prisoner by the Germans and are now in concentration camps or are engaged in forced labor in Germany. But these people are clear about one thing—they do not want to go back to the conditions which prevailed before the war. They want to have better standards of living, more freedom, and more democracy.

On certain points, these advocates of change have a fairly definite program. Throughout eastern Europe, they are demanding that the big estates owned by a few wealthy people be broken up. The idea is that each of the large estates should be turned over to a large group of people and farmed collectively. It is said that if these big tracts of land could be run on the cooperative plan, modern machinery could be used. This would permit progressive farming with good yields of crops. The profits could then be divided among all the people who owned shares in the estate.

Improving Living Standards

In Belgium, France, and Italy, there are many people who think that large industries, such as coal and iron mining and big manufacturing establishments, should be owned by the state. Most of the people who hold to this view are not communists. They do not want all property to be owned by the government. They would have small factories and stores and farms operated by individual owners as they are at present, with only the big establishments controlled by the government.

Throughout Europe, large numbers of the common people want the labor unions, which were abolished by the Nazis, restored. They are calling for social insurance measures, such as unemployment insurance and old-age pensions. They want their governments to spend more money than they have ever spent for housing, and for the education of all the people. There are demands everywhere for laws which will insure free speech and a free press. Those who are demanding these things call also for democracy in government. They want parliaments elected by a free vote of all the people.

Those who are asking for these things do not want communism as it is practiced in Russia, nor do they want capitalism as it is practiced in the United States and Great Britain. Their plan is for a system which falls between these two.

While such ideas as have just been described are very popular in most parts of Europe, there is much opposition to them. Naturally, own-

ers of large estates and factory and mine owners oppose these changes. They want to hold on to their properties. Many conservative people agree with them in opposing the changes.

These people think that the changes are too radical and that they look in the direction of communism. They think that if the governments get started with a program of taking over property, they will not stop until nearly all of the property of the nation is taken over by the state. They think there is danger that nearly all of Europe may find itself following the Russian plan. They are anxious, therefore, to restore conditions as they were before the war. They want industry to operate in the same way and they would like to have governments such as prevailed in prewar days.

When the countries of Europe were invaded by the Germans early in the war, the heads of the governments, in most cases, fled, many of them going to London. There they formed what is called governments-in-exile. These governments are now going back to the liberated countries, or are planning to do so. They want to go back to their capitals and set up the governments as they existed before the war. These governments were mostly conservative, and in many of the countries they are the leaders among those who want to keep things as they were.

In certain countries there is much opposition to the governments-in-exile. In Belgium, for example, this opposition is led by men who stayed in Belgium during the German occupation and who carried on underground secret warfare against the Germans. These underground fighters, or the "resistance movement" as it is called, insist that Belgium should not be ruled by officials who fled the country when the Germans came, but rather by those who risked their lives to fight the Germans and who helped the British and Americans to drive out the invaders. In most countries, the resistance movement is calling for change and democracy and reform. In Greece, the conflict between the government-in-exile and the resistance movement took the form of civil war.

It can be seen, therefore, that we are witnessing in Europe a situation which is similar to that which prevailed after the Napoleonic Wars. At that time, there were forces in each country calling for the restoration of the governments which had existed before the French Revolution. There were other forces which demanded change and new governments and for some of the reforms which had been brought about in France during the Revolution.

After Napoleon was defeated, the victorious allies were in control of the situation and they decided in favor of the old governments, and against change or reform. The "Holy Alliance" was established to restore and keep the old governments in power everywhere.

It is unlikely that after the present war, the three victorious Allies

will agree to restore prewar governments and prewar conditions. They are not likely to agree to put down the revolutionary forces, or the forces calling for changes in government and industry. There are many people in Great Britain and the United States who would like to see that course followed, but it is certain that Russian sympathies will be on the other side. That is why an agreement among the three nations to restore the old order cannot be expected.

Opinion in the United States and Great Britain is divided on the big issue concerning change and revolution in Europe. As we have just said, there are many people in Britain and America who fear the spread of communism or of radical ideas about governmental control of industry. These people would like to see the governments-in-exile supported and would like to see revolutionary movements squelched. There are many people in Britain and America, however, who sympathize with the programs advanced by the resistance movements and who would like to see the more progressive or radical forces sustained and encouraged.

Middle Ground

Middle ground is taken by those who think that we should not support either faction, but that we should help to see to it that, after the war is over, free elections are held in all the countries so that the people of these nations may be allowed to choose the kinds of government and of policy they like—so long as they do not choose Nazi or Fascist governments like the Hitler regime in Germany and the Mussolini program in Italy.

Such a course as this is not as easy to follow, however, as might be supposed. An election cannot be held in a liberated country while the war is still going on. Neither can the Allies permit civil war to break out behind their lines. Hence, they are obliged to recognize some group as the government of the country and support that government. They may say that this is only a temporary arrangement—that the people can choose their government leaders when the war is over. But the possession of power gives this group a great advantage over its opponents.

The Allies have made a number of these quick decisions. Great Britain recognized the group supporting the old order in Greece and Belgium. All three Allies recognized and supported the new order group in France and Yugoslavia. But there is always a chance for conflict over such matters among the Allies. That is why it is so necessary for Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin to get together and agree on the policies to be adopted.

If agreement cannot be reached and if some formula cannot be devised whereby the Allies will give the peoples of all the liberated countries the opportunity to choose their own form of government, one of the greatest obligations of the United Nations will have been violated. In the Atlantic Charter and in other public declarations, this obligation has been stressed.

The Democratic Process

The Federal Administrative System

RECENT articles in this department of THE AMERICAN OBSERVER have shown the parts played by Congress, the president, and the cabinet in the process of democratic government. To Congress falls the momentous task of making the laws. The president and the cabinet have the equally grave responsibility of overseeing their execution. But, important as their work is, it would be meaningless if there were no federal agencies to carry out the work. It is the departments, agencies, bureaus, offices, boards, and commissions comprising the administrative system which do the actual work of putting our laws into effect.

More than 3,300,000 people are involved in this work at the present time. By far the largest number of them—almost 2,500,000—are employed by agencies specially set up to carry on the war effort. But some 800,000 are required to do the government's regular work. A substantial majority of these make up the personnel of the 10 departments, headed by cabinet officers. Independent commissions and agencies account for the rest.

The makers of the Constitution did not foresee the need for so large a federal administrative system. They merely hinted that some government departments would be necessary, leaving it to the discretion of Congress to set them up, specify their functions, and appropriate money to maintain them. They gave the president power to appoint the higher officers of the administrative system with the consent of the Senate, and the power to remove them as he saw fit.

For almost 100 years after the United States became an independent nation, government administration was carried on by executive departments, the chief administrators of which were represented in the cabinet. As the functions of the federal government expanded, new departments were added to the original three—state, treasury, and war—created by the first Congress. From time to time, new duties were assigned to existing departments and special sections and bureaus were set up within them.

But as the nineteenth century drew to its close, a different type of federal administrative organization became important—the independent agency. As the country grew and its affairs became more complex, it was discovered that many of the government's administrative responsibilities fell outside the scope of the big departments. Congress began the practice of creating independent commissions to take care of such matters.

One of the first important commissions was the Civil Service Commission, established in 1883 to carry out the Pendleton Act which introduced the merit system in the federal government. Before 1883, most employees of the administrative departments were appointed with the judgment of the department head as the only check on their qualifications. Since many department heads used political allegiance as their chief standard, the administrative system was usually enmeshed by a number of inefficient workers.

The Civil Service Commission was set up to work out a system of qualifications for the various kinds of federal workers and to see that all new gov-

ernment employees had them. Even today, many government employees are hired without recourse to the merit system, but as the years have gone by, most classes of federal workers have been made subject to it.

After 1883, numerous other independent agencies were created by Congress. The Interstate Commerce Commission was established in 1887, the Federal Trade Commission in 1914, the Bureau of the Budget in 1921, and the Veterans' Administration in 1930. With the coming of the Roosevelt administration and the national recovery program, there were many others.

These special agencies differ from the big departments in several re-

department heads, commissioners are appointed by the president with the consent of the Senate. But while the president may dismiss department heads at any time and for any reason, he may remove commissioners only under certain conditions.

In the early part of our history, no special administrative machinery outside of the War Department was required for carrying on a war. But in the last war it was found necessary for Congress and the president to set up a number of special government agencies to supervise the war effort both abroad and on the home front. In the present conflict, an even greater number has been required.

the policies and work of most of the home front war agencies has been placed upon the shoulders of James F. Byrnes, who is director of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion. The orders of these war agencies and their numerous regulations have the effect of law and are reviewable by the courts in only a limited number of cases.

Since the United States has been at war, there have been widespread criticisms of this bureaucracy and the extent to which it controls the activities of all citizens. In response to popular protest over the requirements of such agencies as the Office of Price Administration and the War Production



BUSINESS OF GOVERNMENT. The administrative agencies of the federal government are spread throughout the nation's capital. Many of them are located in the Government Triangle shown in the above view of Washington.

spects. For one thing, they have quasi-judicial and quasi-legislative powers denied to the departments, which are almost entirely administrative. For example, the Interstate Commerce Commission is empowered to fix railroad rates and to issue orders affecting the transportation system. It can also conduct investigations on its own initiative, and mete out penalties to those who violate its orders.

Unlike the departments, which are headed by a single administrator, the independent commissions operate under the direction of three, five, or more men. The idea behind this is that a group can be more safely entrusted with making policy, issuing orders, and deciding penalties than an individual. Also, it is felt that group leadership will insure continuity of policy, since not all the commissioners are likely to be removed at one time.

Administrative bodies like the Interstate Commerce Commission operate more independently than the big departments. Although Congress creates them for clearly defined purposes and may abolish them at any time, they are less subject to the president's influence than the departments. Like

Even before this country was actually involved in the war, Congress gave the president wide emergency powers under which he issued executive orders establishing several new government agencies. These agencies, responsible solely to him, were charged with a wide variety of duties relating to national defense.

Literally scores of offices, committees, commissions, bureaus, and boards have been set up as part of the war mobilization program. In some instances, war agencies have been set up within the existing departments. There is, for example, the War Food Administration, which is included in the Department of Agriculture. Others are adjuncts of the Department of State, of the Federal Loan Agency, and of other branches of the government already in existence.

Most of the war agencies, however, enjoy the status of independent federal agencies. Some of the more important of these are the War Production Board, the Office of Price Administration, the War Manpower Commission, the Office of War Information, the National War Labor Board.

The responsibility for coordinating

Board, Congress made certain of their decisions reviewable by the courts when it renewed the Second War Powers Act under which the president was authorized to create them.

Criticism of the administrative system has not begun since the war, however. Long before it began, a need to reorganize the federal government was recognized. Almost every president since the turn of the century has at one time or another considered plans for improving and streamlining the complex structure of agencies, departments, boards, and bureaus which carry on the government's work.

President Roosevelt proposed to enlarge the cabinet by creating new departments and bringing all independent agencies under their jurisdiction. This proposal was opposed on the grounds that the independent commissions exercise law-making and judicial powers which do not belong in the administrative branch.

Plans for reorganizing the administrative system have, of course, been set aside until after the war. When the war agencies are dissolved, reconsideration of these plans will be an important national issue.

Newspapers and Publishers

The Scripps-Howard Enterprises

With the foregoing discussion of the Scripps-Howard chain, we begin a new series of articles on leading newspapers and their publishers. Special attention is focussed on the policies of these papers and their influence on American opinion.

THE little Scripps-Howard light-house is the trademark of one of America's most important publishing enterprises. It stands for a chain of



Roy W. Howard

19 daily newspapers, read by more than 2,000,000 people in major cities from New York to San Francisco, for one of the two leading American press associations, for the largest newspaper feature syndicate in the country, and for three prominent radio stations.

The journalistic empire which now includes the Scripps-Howard newspaper chain, the United Press, and the Newspaper Enterprise Association got its start when Edward W. Scripps founded the Cleveland Penny Press in 1878. Two years after the launching of this paper, Scripps and his brothers started the St. Louis Evening Chronicle and the Cincinnati Penny Post (now the Cincinnati Post) thus estab-

lishing the first daily newspaper chain in the United States. In 1889, Alexander McRae was taken into partnership, and in 1895 the chain became the Scripps-McRae League of Newspapers.

By the turn of the century, Scripps and McRae had taken a further step toward putting the newspaper business on a mass-production basis. In 1897, Scripps organized a news gathering association with bureaus covering the entire country west of Pittsburgh. In 1904, he bought an independent press association to supply his growing list of papers with news of the country east of Pittsburgh. Three years later, he combined the two under the name of the United Press. In 1902, he had added the Newspaper Enterprise Association—an agency supplying cartoons, illustrations, and features—to the Scripps-McRae system.

With the establishment of the United Press, a new personality became important in the Scripps-McRae organization. It was that of Roy W. Howard, the energetic young newspaperman whom Scripps chose to head the New York bureau of UP. Under Howard's capable management, UP expanded rapidly, taking in clients outside the Scripps-McRae chain, adding new bureaus, and finally branching out to include a European service. In 1912, Howard became its president and general manager.

By this time, Scripps himself had retired, leaving the Scripps-McRae enterprises in the hands of his son. As years passed, Howard assumed more and more control, and, in 1921, was designated chairman of the board of NEA and the newspaper chain as well as chairman of the board of UP. By 1925, they were Scripps-Howard rather than Scripps-McRae enterprises, and Roy Howard had taken over editorial as well as business direction of them.

The passing of control from Scripps to Howard at first brought no change in the policies of these newspapers

and syndicates. Scripps had designed his papers for the common people—the great 95 per cent, as he called them. His editorial policy was built on their needs and interests. The friend of labor and the liberal cause in politics, Scripps crusaded tirelessly for the union movement, the League of Nations, and such groups as the La Follette Progressive party.

Howard carried on this tradition through the early 1930's. Hailing President Roosevelt as the leader the country needed, he gave enthusiastic support to the New Deal during the first years of its existence. By 1937, however, he had cooled toward the President because of the latter's attempted reorganization of the Supreme Court.

From 1937 on, Howard directed the editorial policies of the Scripps-Howard papers into more conservative channels. He became increasingly distrustful of Roosevelt on two counts. He felt that the President was leading us into war and that he was pursuing a mistaken labor policy.

On both international and domestic issues, the Scripps-Howard papers are still bitterly critical of President Roosevelt. In supporting Governor Dewey's candidacy last year, they condemned the Roosevelt administration as old and tired. They were and are particularly hostile to those among the President's associates whom they identify as visionary idealists, inefficient bureaucrats, revolutionists, and corrupt labor leaders.

Scripps-Howard newspapers are notable for their spritely style and for their emphasis on columns and feature material. As editor of the New York World-Telegram, publisher Howard



popularized the independent columnist.

In recent years, the Scripps-Howard papers have carried the writings of a number of columnists with varied views. Hugh Johnson, Eleanor Roosevelt, Raymond Clapper, William Philip Sims, and Westbrook Pegler presented their differing opinions side by side on the editorial pages of Scripps-Howard newspapers all over the country. It is a source of pride to Howard that he never dictates to any of his columnists. More recently, Scripps-Howard columnists have included such popular favorites as Ernie Pyle and Thomas L. Stokes.

The Scripps-Howard enterprises rank among the most potent influences in American journalism. The newspaper chain includes such well-known papers as the San Francisco News, the Rocky Mountain News, and the New York World-Telegram. The UP, second in importance only to the Associated Press, has a long-standing reputation for accuracy and extensive news coverage. Its service, like that of the NEA, is used in hundreds of newspapers outside the Scripps-Howard chain.

Questions from the News

1. What relationship does the Reconstruction Finance Corporation bear to the Federal Loan Agency?
2. Why are many members of the Senate willing to have Mr. Wallace as Secretary of Commerce if the lending agencies are not controlled by him?
3. What role will these agencies play in shaping the future economic development of the country?
4. Why do the Wallace supporters contend that control of the government's lending agencies should be placed in his hands?
5. What were some of the principal functions of these agencies before the war? What role have they played in the war?
6. Name six of the countries of Europe that have been liberated.
7. On what ground do many of the governments-in-exile conflict with members of the resistance movement at home?
8. What position has the United States taken with respect to the form of government the liberated countries shall have after the war?
9. Why is it important that this question be discussed at the conference of the Big Three?
10. Why has it been difficult for the Allies to settle this problem up to this time?
11. What stand on foreign policy was recently taken by 16 newly elected senators?
12. How do the independent agencies of the federal government differ from the

regular departments headed by cabinet officers?

13. True or false: Before 1939, Silesia was controlled entirely by Germany.

14. Why have many of the Latin American countries refused to have diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union?

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Pronunciations

Benes—beh-naysh'
 Breslau—bress-low—ow as in how
 de Gaulle—duh' gol—o as in go
 Posen—poe-zen

SMILES

Son: "Daddy, what is leisure?"
 Father: "Leisure, my son, is the two minutes' rest a man gets while his wife finds something else for him to do."

★ ★ ★

Nine out of ten women think a "counterattack" has something to do with a bargain sale.

★ ★ ★

Teacher: "Bobby, correct this sentence: 'Girls is naturally better looking than boys.'"

Bobby: "Girls are artificially better looking than boys."

★ ★ ★

"Is this Butterfield 4424? Listen, Dear, will it be all right if I bring a couple of fellows home for dinner tonight?"

"Of course, Darling, I'll be delighted."

"Oh, pardon me, lady; I must have the wrong number."

★ ★ ★

Comment on the new 1945 withholding tax is not being withheld.

★ ★ ★

Pop: "So you desire to become my son-in-law, do you, young man?"

Young man: "Frankly, I don't, but I see no way out of it if I marry your daughter."

★ ★ ★

Colonel: "Your reports should be written in such a manner that even the most ignorant could understand them."

Sergeant: "Well, sir, what part is it that you don't understand?"

★ ★ ★

Mother: "Henry, I wish you'd speak to Willie. He disgraced us in church."

Father: "What did he do?"

Mother: "He said out loud, 'Mom, if we give him the dime now, can we go right home?'"



"I'd like to exchange these for a ping-pong set."

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